

VIRGINIA ARGUS.

[XVIIIth Year.]

A FREE PRESS MAINTAINS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE.

[No. 1795.]

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (ON TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUNIOR, PRINTER TO THE COMMONWEALTH.

[Four Dollars Per Annum—Paid in Advance.]

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1810.

[12 1-2 Cents Single.]

Richmond Price Current.

| [CORRECTED WEEKLY.] | |
|---------------------|--------|
| | CASH. |
| Tobacco, 100 lbs. | 5 00 |
| Wheat [NEW] | 1 50 |
| Flour [SUPERFINE] | 10 00 |
| Flour [FINE] | 9 50 |
| Corn, 100 lbs. | 4 50 |
| Hemp, per ton | 300 00 |
| Iron, 100 lbs. | 110 00 |
| Bacon, 100 lbs. | 00 10 |
| Whiskey, 100 lbs. | 00 60 |

NOTICE.

Agreeable to the Last Will and Testament of Armistead Russel, dec'd.

WILL BE SOLD,

At New Kent Court-house, on the first day of November court, if fair, if not on the first day of December court,

A TRACT OF

L A 2 N D

Lying in New Kent county, called the OLD PLACE, and containing by old survey 476 acres. This land produces well Corn and Wheat and is pleasantly situated in an agreeable neighbourhood, between miles from the court house, and two from Pamunkey River. The Terms of Sale, will be one half of the purchase money to be paid in twelve months, and the other in two years from the day of Sale. Bonds with approved security, and a deed of trust on the land to secure payment, to carry interest from the date, if not paid when due will be required.

I will with pleasure show the land to any person inclined to purchase.

ARMISTEAD RUSSEL,

Executor.

August 10, 1810.

New Publications.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The Village Pastor and

his Children, a Novel By Augustus L. Fontaine, (the German Steiner), 4 vols in 2.

Elia Rosenberg, a Romance, 2 vols in one. The Scottish Chiefs, a Romance, in three vols. by Miss Jane Porter.

The Criminal Recorder, an awful Beacon to the Rising Generation of both sexes, directed by the arm of Justice, to persuade them from the dreadful miseries of Guilt—with Engravings.

The Vicar of Wakefield, a new edition by Doct. Aikin, with an interesting Biography of the Author, Oliver Goldsmith.

The Lake of Killarney, a Novel in 2 vols by Miss Porter.

Glencarn or the Disappointments of Youth. Letters supposed to have passed between M. de St. Evremont and Mr. Waller collected and published by Doct. Langhorne—to which is prefixed a biographical sketch.

Laughable Songster, and Fashionable Quizzier.

Christian Memoirs, by W. Shrubsole.

PLAYS—School for Authors—Safe and Sound—Free Knight—Two Faces under a Hood—Rugantino—Iron Chest—Riches, or the Wife and Brother.

Also for Sale as above,

Lessons to Young Persons in Humble Life. Tales of Fashionable Life by Miss Edgeworth.

Selected Speeches, Forensic and Parliamentary, 5 vols.

Caray's Pocket Atlas—Zion's Pilgrim—Borah's Husbandry—Do. Se. Asian—Geographical Compilation—Domestic Cookery, or the Complete Woman's Companion—History of Greece—Crotch's Fable—P. May's Fable—Gleanings on H. Landry—Henry on Prayer—Sheridan's Lectures—American Tutor's Guide—Tooke's Pantheon—Gibson's Surveying—Simpson's Algebra—Jefferson's Notes—Paine's Works—Life of Doct. Franklin—Anisworth's Latin Dictionary—Montgomery's Poems—Woolstroche's French Grammar—Scott's Recruit—Rise and Progress—Father and Daughter, by Mrs. O'Connell—Fatal Revenge—Principles of Politeness—African Banquet—Carr's Scotland—Rosa's Short Hand—Nurse's Guide—Cornelius Nepos—Botanical Garden—History of Masonry—Hervy's Dialogues—Goldsmith's works—Hervy's Sermons—Heather's Guide—Hay's Surgery—Simpson's Euclid.

Fresh Medicines,

DRUGS, PAINTS, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of Medicines, Drugs, Paints, Perfumery, &c. which, added to his former stock, completes his assortment, and renders it very extensive. Physicians, country stores, keepers, Hatters, Painters, and other persons wishing any thing in his line, will be supplied on very moderate terms.

BENJAMIN DUPAL,

Richmond, June 26th, 1810.

W 3 w of 3 t.

MR. GIRARDIN, having preferred a situation on the hill for his establishment,

THE SUBSCRIBERS can with pleasure assure their friends, that the business of the Academy, whereof L. H. Girardin, D. Doyle & John Wood, have at present the administration, will, from the 1st of Sept. next, be conducted by them with the co-operation of Mr. Crusolles, late a teacher in the College of Baltimore—a French gentleman of great acquirements as well in Classics and Mathematics as in his native tongue.

The advantages resulting to youth from this association will be of great consequence to the inhabitants of Richmond and its vicinity. More time and attention will be applied to English, Latin and Greek Classics—the fees for Tuition reduced to a reasonable standard, and the mind be directed to useful and early practice, as well as Theory, in Mathematical and mercantile studies.

They will limit to that number which may appear most reasonable to the parents and themselves, the teachers will be equally responsible in their departments, excepting the French teacher, whose hours of attendance will be limited.

In discipline, the same order and harmony shall be preserved in all departments, that has, for nearly three years, been kept up by D. Doyle in his department, it shall be neither indolently lax nor tyrannically severe.

The prices concluded on as most reasonable, will be:

For English, including History, Geography, Belles-Lettres, Book keeping, and Mathematics, per quarter, 8 dollars.

For the above with Latin and Greek languages, 10 dollars.

For small Classes in Spelling Reading, Writing and Grammar, 6 dollars.

This establishment will have in view utility, not ostentation—and its object will be to give that knowledge of the English Language, of the Classics, and of the Mathematics, which will considerably facilitate the completion of a collegiate education.

It must be apparent to all, that, whereas the English, Latin and Greek Classics, as well as Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, and for the most part, Geography and the use of the Globes were taught solely by D. Doyle, for nearly two years in this Academy, when the school was numerous, that, when an additional teacher of equal capability is added, the number of pupils limited, and the fees for tuition much diminished, there can be little doubt of a respectable and lasting patronage.

D. DOYLE.

R. DABNEY.

August 9.

At a Court continued and held for Prince Edward county, June 19th, 1810.

Joseph H. Morgan and Polly his wife, Complain'ts.

Against

John Young, Jennet Young, James Read and Nancy his wife, Samuel Young, and James Hix, specially appointed Guardian for William Young and Henry Young, who are infants under the age of twenty one years.

THE defendants John Young, James Read, and Nancy his wife, and Samuel Young not having entered their appearance and given security, according to an act of the General Assembly, and the rules of this Court, and in compliance to the satisfaction of the Court that they are not inhabitants of this state. On the motion of the complainants by their counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendants John Young, James Read and Nancy his wife, and Samuel Young, do appear here on the first day of September Court next and answer the complainants bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the public News-Papers printed in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and also posted at the front door of the Court House of this county.

A Copy Teste,

F. WATKINS, CLK.

Boarding House

AND PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber, residing in the city of Williamsburg will furnish Ladies and Gentlemen, Boys and Girls, with

Board & Lodging,

by the day, week, month, quarter or year, on reasonable terms. Her house is large and convenient, and she hopes to merit a share of public patronage, by the goodness of her accommodations, and unremitting exertions to please.

August 3.

ANNA BYRD.

Archelaus Hughes,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, On the Basin, in E. and SELLERS every kind of PRODUCE on the usual COMMISSION.

He has for Sale,

80 Bbls. Cut Herring,

10,000 Wt. Isle of Wight Bacon.

200 Salt Peter's Hams.

Richmond, June 12th, 1810. (w12m)

Regimental Orders!

City of Richmond, 1st Aug. 1810.

THE Officers of the 19th Regiment, and of the Artillery and Cavalry attached to said Regiment are hereby notified and required to meet their Brigade Major and Inspector upon the Capitol square, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the 17th, 18th and 19th days of October next, for the purpose of being instructed by him according to law. Each Officer will come prepared with a musket and at least three blank cartridges on the 17th and 18th, and with side arms only on the 19th.

A General Muster of the 19th Regiment will take place on the 20th of the same month of October, for which purpose the Officers and privates of said Regiment will parade upon the Capitol square at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the day last mentioned, completely equipped according to law.

GEO WM. SMITH,
Lt. Col. Commandant
of the 19th Reg. Va. Militia.

Land For Sale.

IN pursuance of a deed of trust executed by Jacob Cooper to the subscribers, for the purpose of securing to Philip Lawson the payment of certain sums of money in the said deed specified, the subscribers will on Saturday the first day of September next, proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, for ready money, upon the premises,

One Tract of Land,

Being in quantity thirty and one quarter acres, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the purpose expressed in said deed, which bears date the 1st day of November, 1808, and is a record in Goochland county court. The said land is bounded on the south by the lands of James B. Pleasants, on the east by the lands of Robert Morris, on the north by the lands of Mary Maddox, and on the west by the lands of William Webster.

JOHN SATTERWHITE.

WILLIAM WEBSTER.

Goochland, July 28th, 1810 w4tp

Messrs. Robert Randolph & Richard Randolph,

TAKE notice that we shall by virtue of a commission by us for that purpose obtained, proceed at Chesterfield Court House in the State of Virginia, on the 8th of October next, to take the depositions of sundry witnesses to be read in evidence in the suit depending in the court of the U. States for the 3d Circuit and Virginia district, wherein you are Plaintiff, and John Baite Adm'r. of John Archer dec'd. John Archer executor of John Archer dec'd. Dougald Ferguson, James Robertson, Robert Robinson, Charles Roche and John Archer jun. are defendants.

Dougald Ferguson,

James Robertson,

Robert Robinson,

Charles Roche,

John Archer.

w8tp.

Messrs. Roger Gidian, James Gidian & John Wade,

YOU will take notice, that I propose to take depositions to be read as evidence in my suit against you, now depending in Halifax county Court, viz. On Wednesday the 5th of September next at Mr. John Ragland's Store in Halifax county—And on Monday the 27th of August, at Halifax Court House—I shall continue from day to day at each place, for three successive days, unless all the depositions wanted shall be taken before the expiration of three days.

ROBERT WADE.

August 7, 1810.

For Sale,

A Tract of Land, lying in Powhatan county, on the South branch of Fine Creek, which contains about five hundred and sixty acres; two hundred acres at least of which are unenclosed. The superior situation, and many other local advantages of the land will render it very desirable to any person who may be disposed to purchase Land in this country. The proprietor, living on the place, will with pleasure show it to any one who wishes to become a purchaser. The terms of sale will be accommodated to the convenience of the purchaser if possible.

Edward Mayo.

HOT PRESSED BLANKS.

For Sale at S. Pleasants' Printing Office, Richmond,

A great variety of BLANKS, executed in a very superior style of elegance, on fine paper; amongst them are

Bills of Exchange, Bills of Lading, Negotiable Notes, Ditto with power of Attorney annexed, for depositing Bank Stock for discount, Bank Checks, S. A. M. Manifests, &c. &c.

From the National Intelligencer.

In a late paper, we laid before our reader a statement of the fiscal affairs of Great Britain for the present year, made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In this statement there is much boasting of the prosperous situation of the nation. It may well be doubted, whether that people can be called prosperous, whose annual burthens, beside those of a permanent nature, amount to fifty-two millions of pounds sterling, or about two hundred and forty two millions of dollars, averaging a tax of more than sixteen dollars on every man, woman and child in the kingdom. If these be the blessings of war, we envy not G. B. for her attempt, however unprincipled, to monopolize them.

But, independently of this consideration, there are some interesting views, which ought to be presented, to form a correct estimate of her real condition.

The most obvious is, that notwithstanding her vaunted resources, she is compelled to borrow twelve millions sterling, or about fifty six millions of dollars, to be enabled upon her probably as a permanent burthen; incurred too, at a period when she monopolizes nearly the whole trade of the world, and when the mines of America are worked almost entirely for her benefit.

The serious enquiry is, whether if Britain continues year after year, thus to increase her permanent burthens, only rendered supportable by her monopoly of commerce secured by war, she can either continue an infirmum to extend her burthen and maintain the war, or give up the war and with it the monopoly of trade, which alone enables her to support her gigantic establishments?

Let us suppose an European peace were made, what would be its effects on Great Britain? We must suppose such a peace made on terms of reciprocity; for it never can be made until England shall abandon her unjust tyranny on the ocean.

Under the auspices of such a peace the trade of England would be reduced to a natural level, and so reduced, it would unquestionably sink greatly below its present nominal amount. There is every reason to believe that it would fall much below that of 1802, the period of peace which that of 1809 is vauntingly contrasted. For, it ought to be remarked that the amount given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer exhibit the nominal value of her trade at those periods, and not the quantity of goods imported or exported. Now, it may be assumed, on a moderate computation, that owing to the numerous obstructions of trade, and the increased price of every article of subsistence in England, the nominal average value of all the articles of trade has risen since 1802 at least thirty three and a third per cent. We know that many of these articles, and especially that great class, of which wool is the principal raw material, have risen more than one hundred per cent. Taking then the average of thirty three and a third per cent, the effect of a peace would be as follows:

It would reduce the imports from thirty six to twenty four millions, an amount less by seven millions than that of 1802.

It would reduce the exports of British manufactures to twenty three millions, an amount less by near four millions than that of 1802.

And it would reduce the exports of foreign goods to ten millions, an amount less by nine millions than that of 1802.

In addition to these deductions, would be the great diminution of the quantum of British commerce, that would inevitably flow from other nations gradually getting back their share.

MAMMOTH RIVERS.

The following account of "the largest rivers in the world," is extracted from Parish's Geography.

The Amazon of South America, the largest river in the world, is 2500 miles in length.

The Nile in Africa, has a course of 2000 miles.

The Mississippi is the largest river in North America: its course is south—its length 3000 miles.

The St. Lawrence is the second river of North America. Its course, from the head of Lake Superior, is 1500 miles.

The Kianku in China, is 2200 miles long.

The Rio de la Plata, in South America, is 1900 miles in length.

The Danube in Europe, has a course of 1030 miles.

The Volga, a river in Russia, is 1700 miles in length.

The Ganges, a river of India, has a course of 1400 miles.

The Euphrates, in Asia, is 1400 in its course.

Population of the world, according to the latest and most correct information.

| | |
|----------|-------------|
| Europe, | 160,072,593 |
| Asia, | 524,000,000 |
| Africa, | 20,000,000 |
| America, | 26,000,000 |
| Total | 730,072,593 |

PHILADELPHIA, August 7.

To the Editor of the Aurora.

SIR,

I have read, with much satisfaction your observations on the correspondence of Mr. Erskine and Mr. Canning, as also the different quotations, and sincerely hope both will be attended to by the people—they will then be convinced, that England is not acting from a capricious whim, nor yet from a motive of injuring her avowed enemy alone—but, from a systematic and deep laid plan of monopolizing all commerce, and rendering us and every other nation tributary to her, and dependent on her for whatever external commerce they may have, and so completely so as to deprive them of all but such as may be obtained from them by special licence. Nor is this system new—you may perceive it so far back as the attempt to deprive the Dutch of their herring fishery, on the northern coast of Europe.—Their whole colonial system is connected with it—the restrictions laid on our commerce before our struggle for independence, and which they were extending as our population and commerce increased, led to our resistance, which resistance procured us independence—which independence entitled us to the use of the seas in common with them and all nations and therefore of commerce to all nations disposed to open their ports to us. This for a time we enjoyed, and while enjoying we prospered; this prosperity excited their jealousy, and has led to a renewal of that system which we compelled them for a time to relinquish, in those days, though less rich and less powerful, but more virtuous. We know our rights, and value them so high as to think them worth contending for at the risk of all our property & all our lives. How we ever for a moment should have lost sight of rights so long contended for, and secured at such an expense of lives is truly astonishing;—an alarm it is true was taken in '92 and '3, and if the point had then been contended as it ought, it would have been forever relinquished, and we at this very day have been in possession of all the rights of a free and independent nation, but unhappily for us; in '94, a love of ease and love of wealth got the better of the principle which actuated us in '76 and for those we bartered away our rights, and ceded by treaty a principle to G. Britain, that we ought a second time to have risked our property and lives to have maintained; in that fatal treaty we ceded to England the right to intercept our commerce, and carry our vessels into their ports. The short sighted politicians of the day, could not see the ill and consequences that would arise out of it. And the avaricious merchant who never calculates beyond the present voyage, and to whom some probable commerce was permitted, gave his ready consent to the abridgement of a part, ignorant of the sacrifice; nor did our government then conceive that, the permitting an encroachment to be made on one branch of commerce would ever lead to the destruction of others, nay of all; they appear to have forgotten the principle we contended for, and for the maintenance of which the government was established, and equally to have lost sight of the system which England ever has been laboring to establish, the monopoly of all commerce—this she was aware, after our successful resistance, she could not establish by cunning, and by degrees; too well she knew that if she attempted to cut a large slice from the cake it would be misused and give alarm, but if she began by paring round, she by degrees would get to the centre, to resist then would require a tenfold strength. She as now nearly pared round to the centre, if she has not reached it, and that central point of commerce which she has left us, is to possess our ports, in raw materials to supply her fabricants, and in provisions to feed them; all else is